BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1841. New Series No. 2.

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139972 ol

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers One Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christianand Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and addi- ..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I.... ..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and will be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfullyreceived.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each.	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance..)....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set..	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each....	,,	8

Bombay, 4th Jan. 1841.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.

A MARRIED Clergyman, whose Parish is situated in the County Down, the most peaceable and flou ishing part of Ireland, has made arraugaments to receive into his family, aud to undertake the Religious and Literary education of *three* or *four* gentlemen, not under five, nor above twelve years of age, whose parents or guardians may be resident in India.

The Advertiser has for a considerable time been accustomed to the tuition and management of the young; several of his pupils have pas ed with distinction through the Military Schools, and the English and Irish University.

His residence on the sea shore is most healthful and agreeable, combining as it does the advantages of sea bathing, and retirement with those afforded by the immediate vicinity of the Capital of the Provinc-.

The utmost attention will be paid to the formation of the principles, and to the mental cultivation of any children committed to the Advertiser's charge; they will be treated by him with paiental care and tenderness, and as his neighbourhood is distinguished by the residents of many families of the highest respectability, with whom he associates on intimate terms, his pupils will enjoy more advantages of a social kind, than are often to be found in an educational establi-hment.

For terms, which will be found to be moderate; and for further particulars, reference is permitted to be made to the Auditor General, Bombay; the Revd. Dr. STEVENSON, Bombay; and Lieutenants H. J. and J. T. BARR, of the Bombay Army,

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place on Friday the 29th January 1841, at the Exchange Rooms, precisely at 11 A. M. where the attendance of Subscribers is respectfully solicited.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO'S.

THIRD LOTTERY, 1841.

ALL PRIZES.

On 30 Renewed Reserved Whole Tickets of the last Day's Drawing of the 1st Calcutta Government Lottery of 1841, divided into 752 Chances at Company's Rupees 25 per each. Chance or in advance 15 Rupees, balance 10 Rupees.

On half Tickets, 13 Rupees per chance.

CHEAP SCHEME.

1	Prize of			4	Whole	Tickets.
1	do.	of		2	do.	do.
2	do.	of one	each	2	do.	do.
4	do.	of ½	each	2	do.	do.
8	do.	of ¼	each	2	do.	do.
32	do.	of ⅛	each	2	do.	do.
64	do.	of 1-16	each	4	do.	do.
128	do.	of 1-32	each	4	do.	do.
512	do.	of 1-64	each	8	do.	do.

752 Prizes 30 Reserved Whole Tickets

1st. Subscribers have the option of paying the full amount, Company's Rupees 25 at once or only 15 as an advance, but the balance to be remitted on obtaining their respective Prize Tickets will be deliverable after the conclusion of the Drawing.

2nd. Moffussil Subscribers are particularly requested to include Postage in their remittances as they shall have their Prize Tickets free of Postage but they have the option of paying the full amount at once.

3rd. Early applications is solicited for Tickets to the Projector at his Office No. 12 Waterloo Street opposite Messrs Dykes and Co. or near the Auckland Hotel.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.
Projectors.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,
Trustee.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	,,	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	,,	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	,,	6
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	,,	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	,,	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	,,	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	,,	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	,,	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	,,	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	,,	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	,,	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do. do.	do.	,,	36
Orinto do. do.	do.	,,	15

(*) HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

Messrs. Blackwell and Co.'s Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 12th Instant, the above, will sell by Public Auction on account of the State of Angria's Colabah about one hundred Horses amongst which are some worthy of notice. Also a number of Camels, about three hundred, male and female Buffaloes and Bullocks, a quantity of Deer &c.—The place of Sale will be hereafter intimated.

Bombay 4th January, 1841.

THE above will Submit for Sale by Public Auction, on Tuesday the 12th Instant, *without reserve*, about two hundred dozen of approved *St. Julien* and *Gruaud La Rose* Claret of recent importation.

Musters may be had at the rate of one Rupee per bottle, on application to the Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th January 1841.

FOR SALE.

A fine dog of the Bull and Mastiff breed. ..... Rs. 120
A large sized Bull Terrier..... ,, 100
Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co.

FOR SALE.

A Light Shigram in excellent order, Patent Axles, with a powerful Grey Arab Horse and Harness..... ... ...Price Rs. 1000
A Handsome Lady's Horse..... ,, 800
A Pair of Carriage Horses.. .... ,, 600
Apply to BLACKWELL AND Co.

Bombay, 4th January 1841.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA EGYPT.

THE DIRECTORS of the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company* with reference to their Advertisement of the 4th May have now the pleasure to announce to the Public in India that the Contract with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the East India Mails direct between England and Alexandria has been entered into, that in consequence they expect to dispatch for Alexandria on or about the 1st September next, the Company's New Steam Ship "*Oriental*" of 1500 Tons and 450 horse power, which Vessel will start from Alexandria direct for England on or about the 21st September next and thenceforward the "*Oriental*" and "*Liverpool*" (of 1300 Tons and 464 horse power) will continue to start from England on the 1st and Alexandria on the 21st of every month.

The *Oriental* is fitted up with spacious accommodations for one hundred Cabin Passengers. A first-rate table with wines &c. will be provided on board and included in the fare which for the present has been fixed for the 1st Cabin £45 and £30 for the 2d Cabin for the whole route from Alexandria to England and *vice versa* and for the intermediate distances as follows, viz.

	1st Cabin,	2d Cabin.
Alexandria to Malta....	£12	£8
Malta to Gibraltar.....	13	8 10
Gibraltar to England....	20	14

an improved conveyance for Mails, Passengers, and Merchandize through Egypt is about to be formed, by the establishment of swift and commodious Iron Steam Vessels on the Nile and by extending and improving the means of transit between Suez and Cairo.

The Vessels will carry Medical Officers and the time occupied in the Passage home will be allowed in the quarantine.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of this direct British conveyance home from Alexandria and avoiding the performance of qrantine in a Lazaretto at Malta or Marseilles will do well (until the transit from Suez to Alexandria be improved as abovementioned,) to keep pace with the Mail as nearly as posible.

Any quantity of Cargo may be forwarded through Egypt under existing arrangements in five days, and when the improved arrangementsare effected in three days if put in cases of not more than 1501bs. weight and goods of any description can pass through Egypt and on to England without being liable to quarantine provided they are put in cases of *wood*, *iron*, or *tin* only, and with ut any cordage, cloth, or other susceptible substance attached to them, and provided also that they are sealed at an Indian Custom House.

Arrangements are in progress which will enable the Company shortly to carry out a line of Steam Communication between the Eastern Presidencies of India, Ceylon, and Suez.

B. M. WILLCOX
A. ANDERSON, } *Managing Directors.*
F. CARLETON.

LONDON, *4th June* 1840. *

Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.'s Advertisements.

AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th January 1841, the above will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms, commencing at 11 A. M. the following assortment of property viz: Cases of Window Glass, Europe Canvas, Pieces of Dimity, Handsome Breakfast and Dessert Services, Plated, Glass, and Queensware, a Flageolet in Case. A Chemical Test Chest, a Cocked Hat in Case. Persian Carpets, Bengal Towels, and Table Cloths, Books, and a variety of useful Household Furniture belonging to a Gentleman leaving India.

AT NOON.

Any Horses, or Conveyances that may offer.

Nesbitt Lane, 4th Jan. 1841.

ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS!!!

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND & CO'S.

Second Bombay Minor Lottery.

SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize of	....Co's	Rs.	5,000
1	,,	of	,,	2,000
1	,,	of	,,	1,000
1	,,	of	,,	500
4	,,	of ..... 200... ..	,,	800
8	,,	of ..... 100.....	,,	800
22	,,	of ..... 50.....	,,	1,100
112	,,	of ..... 25.....	,,	2,800
200	,,	of ..... 5.....	,,	1,000

350 Prizes. Co's. Rs, 15,000

The holders of undrawn Tickets in the first class of the above Lottery, are requested to forward the same with 27 Rupees to WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND Co. opposite to the General Post Office for renewal in the Second Class, the renewal, will cease on the 8th January next. The first days Drawing will take place at their Office on Saturday the 16th January at 2 o clock P. M. and the Second or last days drawing on Monday the 1st February 1841, at the same hour. A few Tickets and Shares of the above Lottery are for Sale at the following prices viz:

Whole Ticket at Rs 40 each.
Half ,, ,, ,, 20 ,,
Quarter ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,
Terms Cash.

Bombay, 4th January 1841.

GENERAL ORDERS.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

THE 4TH DECEMBER, 1840.

Brigadier T. J. Anquetil has been this day appointed to the Command of His Majesty Shah Shooja's Force, vice Brigadier Roberts, C. B.

FORT WILLIAM, *16th December*, 1840.

No. 269.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief having laid before Government a letter from Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G. C. B. and K. C. H., Commanding in Affghanistan, transmitting Medical Certificates, and soliciting permission to resign his Command for the purpose of returning to Europe for the recovery of his health, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, while he much regrets the retirement of an officer who has rendered such valuable services to the State, and deeply laments its cause, nevertheless deems it due to the Major General, in consideration of the seriously impaired state of his health, to comply with his solicitation.

The Governor General of India in Council has great satisfaction in expressing the high sense entertained by Government of the ability displayed by Sir W. Cotton in exercising during a period of great difficulty the important Command for which he was selected, and their acknowledgement of the judgement, discretion and vigilance, with which he directed the distribution, and consulted the well being of the troops under his Command.

Duly appreciating the feeling which induced the Major General notwithstanding the precarious stateof his health, to remain at his post, while he deemed hispresence necessary, the Governor General of India in Council congratulates Sir W. Cotton on having before relinquishing his Command, succeeded in surmounting the principal Military difficulties of the task imposed on him.

No. 270.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to appoint Major General W. K. Elphinstone. C. B. Commanding the Meerut Division. to the Command of the Troops in Affghanistan, in succession to Major General Sir W. Cotton, G. C. B. and K. L H., who has solicited permission to return to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

COURIER, JANUARY 2.

For the satisfaction of our readers in different parts of India, we publish a list of the various dâks and expresses that arrived prior to the departure of the *Victoria*.

Calcutta dâk to the 21st; and the Government Express of the 23rd, received yesterday morning at 7½ o'clock.

Madras dâk to the 23rd; and the Government Express of the 25th, received on the 31st. An Extra Government Express was received (in 124 hours) on Thursday night.*

Colombo dâks to the 15th; and the Government Express of the 17th received on the 29th.

Agra dâks to the 23rd, and the Government Express of the 24th, received no the 30th.

* This is we believe the shortest space of time, in which an Express has ever arrived from Madras at Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2ND 1841.

Our Produce Markets during the past week have exhibited the usual inactivity met with a few days prior to the departure of the Mail for Europe.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Several transactions have taken place in this article and which, coming upon our reduced Stocks, have occasioned advanced rates to be paid this week.—For Good Broach Rs. 116 has been given, and a small parcel of new Dholera realized Rs. 110.

OPIUM.—The demand has been very active and Purchases for Shipment, as well as on speculation produced by the advices from Calcutta, have been completed at Rs. 750 at 760 per chest.—The Stock on hand are as follows.

Balance of last years importation..	Chests	6,667
Imported to the 29th Dec.....	,,	8,506
		15,173
Exported to the same date.....	,,	9,341½
Remaining	,,	5,831½

EUROPE GOODS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Grey Goods are in more lively demand, and there has also been some business doing in Bleached, but for both description low rate still prevail.

COTTON TWIST.—No recent sale of Water Twist is reported to us, but some Mule Yarn has been sold at the prices previously current.

METALS.—Continue in fair demand at our quotations.

Spelter 80 Tons have been sold at Rs. 12¾ per Cwt.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—No alteration in their value.

BILLS ON BENGAL.—Have advanced to 8 annas Premium.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—The closing rate by the Mail yesterday appears to have been 2*s* | 0⅛*d* at 2*s* | 0¾*d* for Local Bills at 6 months sight Bills at 10 and 12 months date without local Endorsement continued nearly unsaleable, but a few transaction are reported 2*s* | 1⅛*d* at 2*s* | 1¼*d* per Rupee.

FREIGHTS.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.—Continue steady £3. 15.

TO CHINA.—We have heard of no recent transaction.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY RECEIVED IN DECEMBER 1840.

Capt. Geo. Willis, Commanding Ship Childe Harold.....	30
Wm. Campbell Esq., from a few friends.	25
J. P. Willoughby Esq.....	150
Part of Collection in Christs' Church on Christmas day by the Revd. W. K. Fletcher.....	150
Rupees...	355

C. D. GILDER, *Secy. D. B. S.*

Military Square, Bombay
1st January 1841.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.—At Mazagon on Thursday the 31st ultimo, the lady of W. Courtney Esq., of the Civil Service of a son.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 1st of February next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WILLOUGHBY Major,
Sec'y to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 10th Nov. 1840.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 1st. Ship Sycee, D. Jolley, Master from Liverpool 19th August 1840. *Passenger*—J. W. Younghusband Cadet.

Do. Do. Lady Clarke A. Lawrence, Master from Singapore 20th Nov. 1840. *Passengers*—Lord Jocelyn, Major Cooper. R. Irish, Lieut. Little, Madras Artillery, A. G. Dallas Esq.

Do. Do. Barque Resolution, R. White Master from Singapore 11th Nov. 1840. *Passenger*—Capt. Gordon, 13th M. N. I.

SAILED.

Jan. 1st. Ship Hydros, Mahomed Abram Nacodah, to Calcutta. *Passenger*—Mr. Hobson.

Do. Do. E. I. C. steamer Victoria, Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, Comr. to the Red Sea. *Passengers*—Mrs. Sparrow, Capt. J. Pepper, Mrs. Moore. Capt. J. Rees, Lieut. Evans, Miss Sutherland, Mrs. Hathway and son, Mrs. Troward, Dr. H. Johnston, Mr. G. F. Hughes. Capt. and Mrs. Bayley and a child, Capt. and Mr. Wilson and two children, Edward Antoine Lazard Esq., Antoine Vincent Vives Esq., Ruman Tizen Esq. Capt. Eastwick, Mr. Edward Williamson, F. Hutchinson Esq., Lt. M. R. Daniell Esq., Dr. Nesbett R. N. Capt. Dicy, Lord Jocelyn, 6 European and 4 Native servants.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. Vessels.	E. I. C. Steamers.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
Schooners	Sesostris.
Mahi, Emily and Taptee.	Hugh Lindsay.
Cutters.	Zenobia.
	Indus.

Merchant Vessels.

English.	
Clarendon.	Helena.
Julia.	Frances.
Westmoreland,	Superior.
Dartmouth.	Brilliant.
Sarah.	Childe Harold.
John Garrow.	Woodman.
Gilmore.	Strabane.
Recovery.	Princess Charlotte.
Malabar	Francis Spaight.
Duke of Lancaster,	Ophelia and Ann
James Moran.	Parsee Greenock.
Royal Saxon	Ingleborough.
Ropkinson.	Onyx.
Charlotte.	Memnon.
Amity.	Sycee.
Java.	
Country.	
Cauderbux.	Fanny,
Pittamber Savoy,	Helen.
Caroline.	Hydrooae.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Mayaram Dayaram.
Colonel. Newal.	Freak.
Atiet Rahimau.	Alexander Robertson.
Essavie.	Futhel Currim.
Mor.	Ruparell.
Maria.	St. George.
Fuzel Currim.	Nurbudda.
Candahar.	Adele.
Ruby.	Hamoody.
French.	Ratler.
Lad Aele.	Clarke.
Arab.	Resolution.
Haraingar.	**Portuguese.**
	Brig Simplicia.

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer....	Spt.I. Navy.	Suez.. .	1st Feb.
Herefordshire	D.& M.Pestonjee....	London ..	28th Inst.
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	London .	31st inst.
Malabar.....	Skinner&Co.	Do.. .	2nd Jan,
Helena.... ..	McG.Brownrigg & Co.	Liverpool..	Dispatch.
Frances..	H.&Cardwell	Liverpool.	12th inst.
Woodman.. ..	Mr. E. Bates	Do. ..	Dispatch.
Superior.....	Macvicar B. & Co . ..	Do. ..	dispatch
Brilliant.. . ..	Skinner&Co.		
Strabane... ..	W. Nicol & Co.... ..		
Duke of Lancaster.....	.....		
Prin.Charlotte.	SyersLivingston & Co..	Liverpool.	In Jan.
Mary Bulmer.	H.&Cardwell.		
FrancisSpaight	.....		
Java..	Forbes & Co.	China....	13th inst.
Hannah.....	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Singapoor.	immediate.
Mor.....	.....	China....	
Helen....	.....		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Europe.... ..	.....	London ..	24th July.
Sir Ed. Paget.	Skinner&Co	Do.. ..	2nd Sept.
Charles Grant.	C. Cowasjee & Co.. ..	Do.. ..	29th Augt.
E. of Balcarras	Remington & Co..	Do.. .	In Sept.
Simon Taylor	.....	Do.. .	do.
Donna Pascoa.	McG. Brown rigg & Co.	Do.. ..	
Emery.....	.....	Liverpool	1st Sept.
Shakespeare...	Skinner&Co.	Liverpool	26th Augt.
Tweed.....	.....	Do.. ..	20th Augt.
Sycee..... ..	H.&Cardwell	Do.. ..	19th Augt.
Wave..... ..	.....	Do.. ..	in August.
B. Merchant..	W. & T. Edmond &Co.	Do.. ..	10th Sept.
Urania..	G. T. King..	Do.. ..	14th Sept.
Emily.....	.. ..	Do.. ..	1st Sept.
Dauntless.. ..	McG.Brownrigg & Co.	N.S.Wales	
Chieftain.. ..	McG.Brownrigg & Co.	Liverpool	
Carnatic.....	Wm. Nicol and Co.. .	Clyde.. ..	in Sept.
Hope....	Skinner&Co.	Do.. ..	in Sept.
Ramsay.....	Ditto ..	Do . ..	10th Augt.
Hugh Walker..	Ditto ..	Do.. ..	22d Augt.
Minerva.... ..	.....	Llanelly ..	11th June
Emilia..	T. Jefferies & Co....	Bordeaux.	4th July.
LeCeres	T. Jefferies & Co....	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis..	.....	China....	

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals.

Jan. 2. Lieut. C. Gordon, D. A. Qr. Mr. General 13th Regiment M. N. I., from Bangalore.

Do. do. Cadet J. W. Younghusband, Infantry from Liverpool.

Departures.

Jan. 2. Lieut. Col. T. Leighton, 8th Regt. N. I., to Cape of Good Hope.

Do. do. Capt. J. R. Skinner, Staff to Poonah.

Do. do. Major G. W. Gibson, Artillery to Cape of Good Hope.

Do. do. Capt, R. A Bayly, 5th Regt. N. I., to England.

Do. do. Capt. Watkins, 15th Regt. N. I., to Tannah.

Do. do. Colonel Wm. Gordon, 23d Regt. N. I., to Deccan.

Do. do. Captain R. Sparrow, 18th Regt. M. N. I., to Belgaum.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—You would greatly oblige several Dabblers, in the Calcutta Lottery, by publishing the result of each days drawing *as soon* as known in Bombay,

The 300 Tickets first drawn out of the wheel are, according to the conditions of the present Lottery, to receive a Ticket for the last 2 days, on paying Rupees fifty before the 4th of February, and the first 125 numbers drawn on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th days, are on the same terms, to be entitled to Tickets for the last two days. It is therefore of great importance to your up-country Subscribers that they should receive *timely* notice as to whether any of their Numbers are entitled to Reserve Tickets.

Your obedient servant,
A SUBSCRIBER & DABBLER.

Jungles, 29th Dec. 1840.

To Correspondents.

We have received a letter signed "Pro bono Publico" as it can only he intelligible to whom it refers and is a matter of no public interest we decline to insert it.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, January 4, 1841.

Arrived January 1st, Barque *Resolution*, R. White, Master from Singapore 11th November--*Passenger* : Captain Gordon, Madras Army ; Do. Ship *Sycee*, D. Jolly, Master, from Liverpool, spoke the *Charles Grant* off Cannanore on the 23rd December,--*Passenger* : Mr. Younghusband ; Do. Ship *Lady Clark*, C. Alexander Laurence, Master from Singapore 20th Nov. and Point de Galle 15th December—*Passengers* : Lord Jocelyn, Major Cooper, Lieut. Little, and A. G. Dallas, Esq.

The *Victoria* left the Port for Suez on Friday Evening. She conveyed 21,299 Covers. The following is a correct list of the Passengers who proceeded in her.

Mrs. Sparrow,	Mrs. Moore,
Capt. J. Pepper 1. N.	Capt. John Rees,
Lieut. Evans 9th N. I.	Miss Sutherland,
Mrs. Hathway,	Mrs. Troward,
Surgeon Johnston,	G. F. Hughes Esq.
Captain Eastwick,	Capt. and Mrs. Bailey and Child.
Capt. and Mrs. Wilson and 2 Children H. H. Nizam's Service	Antoine Vincent Vives
	R. Daniell Esq.
Edward Antoine Musard Esq.	Doctor Nesbitt R. N.
	Captain Dicy,
Ramon Tizon Esq.	
F. Hutchinson Esq.	3rd Class Passenger Mr. E. Williams.
Lord Jocelyn,	

The following is a list of names put down already for the February Packet.

Mr. and Mrs.J. G. Frith	Mrs. Waddington and 2 Children,
Mrs. Antoine de Souza,	
Dr. and Mrs. Weekes,	Major W. J. Douglas,
Mrs. St. Barbe Brown,	Supt. Surgeon J.Stevenson M. E.
Dr. and Mrs. Orton,	
Major and Mrs. Stockwell,	Mr. T. McMicking,
	Mrs. H. Woodhouse.

We have been given to understand that a proposition is going about for the establishment of a Joint Stock Bank in Bombay. If this be the case we can only say we are glad to find that the Commercial world is beginning to be alive to its own interest. We need only refer to the quotation of the present Chartered Bank Shares for the wisdom of such an establishment, on the part of those who like to get good interest for their money. If there is to be a Joint Stock Bank the projectors had better look about them, for every Mail may bring out the establishment of the Bank of Asia now set afloat in England. The Capitalists should at once put their shoulders to the wheel, and call a meeting of the monied public. There should be no hole and corner work, or appropriation of Shares, but all should start fair, while Jobbery in Shares should be discouraged as much as possible. Fair notice should be given of the time, after which no shares would be granted, and then no applicants would have reason to grumble. We have all along advocated a Joint Stock Bank and it shall receive the cordial support of the columns of the *Gazette*.

Our Contemporary of the *Times* says, that it is reported that the Custom House is to be removed in consequence of the conversion of the Tide Harbour into a regular Wet Dock for the H. C. Steamers, and that it is to be rebuilt on the reclaimed grounds at Colabah. This we are given to understand is not yet arranged, and in fact the Engineer Officer applied to, pointed out the ground towards Boree Bunder as the most eligible. We should imagine that the ground at Colabah would be too near the entrance of the Harbour, and at too great a distance from the usual position where the Vessels anchor particularly during the Monsoon. If the saluting Battery were removed, we should have thought that situation close to the Apollo Pier an eligible placeproyided there be space enough. We have heard that it is proposed to build Warehouses on the reclaimed ground for Cotton, which would be an admirable plan and remove a very unsightly and cumbrous nuisance from the Esplanade. The plan of making a wet dock of the present Tide Harbour for the Steam Flotilla will be a great convenience as well as saving to Government, while the present Custom House is far from large or convenient enough for the purposes for which it is required.

We have had many complaints sent to us of the excessive watering of theRoads which are rendered slippery and dangerous by deluges ofwater being thrown down at a very early hour so thatHorses are constantly slipping and sliding, the Streets in the Fort continue wet all night, and to any pedestrian the mud and little standing Pools are a great nuisance. A m derate quantity of water renders the highways agreeable, but when it is so excessively poured on it reminds us of what Mr. Puff says of the three morning Guns in the Critic, "Give these fellows a good thing, and "they never know when to have done "with it."

We would ask one question which is "When are we to have our Humaul Regulations in Bombay ? We are aware that the draft of a set of rules was sent from Calcutta, and after some slight modifications suited to the locality returned from Bombay for adoption by the Government of India. Some Months have elapsed since this took place, and we only hope the measure has not been burked, as it is high time something was done. In Calcutta they have Rules & Regulations of all kinds but in Bombay every Hamaul does what he thinks best in his own eyes and sets all law and order at defiance. We can only pray that the Calcutta Legislature Council laying all other business aside would proceed at once to give us our Regulations as our Bearers are like old Women, Catch the idea ? Past bearing.

We have been informed that some short time ago a case of kidnapping a child, was brought forward at the Mazagon Police Office, where a little Boy was inveigled away by an old Woman whose probable object appeared to be the sale of him to some of the Dows or other foreign Boats in the Harbour as a slave, the child was recovered and is now with his father who is an Officer's servant. It is said also that many children have been missing from time to time and if such an infamous traffic exists, it behoves the Police to be up and doing. We cannot assert that such a practice really obtains, but we would excite a vigilant look out to prevent the possibility of any such villainy. It would be a great disgrace to us while we are putting down slavery all over theWorld, if such a horrid Trade should No combe carried on in one of our own Ports. mander of an European Vessel would attempt such a nefarious proceeding, but we think Dows and Boats should be visited before they are permitted to depart, while every publicity should be given to the fact of any Native children being reported as missing, the arrangements for which might easily be effected by the Police Magistrates. We have heard and from the best authority that no Harbour Police exists in a place of Traffic like Bombay. This should be remedied and we have no doubt the present active Chief Magistrate will forward such a measure with all the advocacy and exertion possible. There should be fast rowboats with European Constables like the Thames Police at home. We hear great complaints are constantly being made about thefts occurring among the Shipping and a Police for the Harbour is the only remedy. We shall keep a vigilant eye on the kidnapping business, as we cannot be too jealeus of such a stain on our good name as the existenee of the Slave Trade under our very noses. The bare possibility must be put a stop to at all hazards.

In common with our contemporaries we have been in error about the present occupant of the Guddee of the Punjaub. It turns out that the Widow of Kurruckh Singh and not of Nao Nehal Singh is the person, and that her name is "Beebee Seend Koun is, at one time we read of his) being For the present with the aid of Dheean Singh she has managed to set Shere Singh at defiance, and report says she is likely to be supported by the great Sirdars.—Disturbances however are spoken of, and the state of affairs seems far from sound or healthy. A very short time will suffice to shew what line of policy the Governor General will be pleased to adopt, and we only trust it will be such as will afford us an assurance from any aggression on our Territory from the turbulence of the Seikhs. Our Commercial Treaties must be rigidly enforced and the trade and Navigation of the Indus secured, while with proper regulations a free passage to the Territories of our Ally Shah Shoojah from the upper Provinces of Bengal must be a sine qua non, if not the work of years will be done away with, and all we have been striving for with Runjeet when in the acme of his power may be lost through the caprice of a weak Woman or a violent and ungovernable aristocracy.

By letters from Scinde of the 18th Ultimo we learn that the 3rd Bombay Cavalry arrived at Sukker on the 17th, and also the Bengal Irregular Horse, the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry were expected in on the 21st. A Grand Review of the whole Force had taken place in presence of the Political Agent and many of the Native Chiefs. The manœuvres were splendidly performed, the Brigade was commanded by Brigadier Valiant K. H. Major General Brooks intended to break ground on the 2nd of January. Nusseer Khan is said to be wandering in the Hills with only two or three followers, and it was thought could not make head again. The Murrees had refused flatly to deliver up the Guns which they captured at the Affair of Nufoosk and would be dealt with accordingly. An immense Convoy is en route to Dadur consisting of 3000 Camels and 1000 Bullocks escorted by the 2nd Grenadiers and some Irregular Horse. It had got beyond Shikarpoor without being attacked but offers a tempting opportunity for plunder to the Hill Tribes, as an Officer who is with it writes that it extends for near 14 miles. A report has been received in Scinde at Head Quarters which if it prove true is really of an important nature, to the effect that, Yar Mahommed the Vizier of Kamran has imprisoned Major Todd and Lieut. North, has stopped all communication with Herat, and swears he will have nothing to say to the English. As another report states that the Persians are marching a force in that direction, if this turn out to be the case, our brave Troops in Scinde and Affghanistan may proceed further to the North West than they calculate upon. The surrender of Dost Mahommed will now prove to have been most fortunate as with the probability of a War in the Punjaub on one side, and a row with the Persians on the other, our Troops will have their hands full. As our relations with Herat have been for a long time unsettled and most unsatisfactory we do almost hope that this intelligence will prove correct. Yar Mahommed has since the departure of Major Pottinger treated us with marked indignity, and is no doubt bought by the Persians, and if the latter and their ungrateful and stupid Shah get a good thrashing it will do them an infinity of good. Persia seems some how or other to be given up as a bad game by our Politicals since the march into Affghanistan. Russian influence is reported to be unbounded, and the late French Embassy failed of success owing to that bias. If Russia has any hand in urging the Shah towards Herat it is only of a piece with the hollow Punic Policy which has ever marked the proceedings of that wily and astute Government. It remains however to be seen what effect the News of the Surrender of Dost Mahommed and the temporary pacification of Shah Shoojah's Dominions may produce. It may be when the Persian Monarch finds that the English are at leisure to meet him at Herat, that he may change his intentions, at all events Shah Kamran should be made sensible of his folly, in permitting his Minister to slight our alliance and cast a slur upon us as a Nation, It seems quite the fashion among the Potentates of Central Asia to ill treat the British Officers who may be sent to them. Colonel Stoddart has been most vilely treated by His Majesty of Bokhara, and accounts vary very much as to what his real fate is. at one time we read of his) being loaded with chains and put to hard labour, while at another we hear of his liberation and his acting as Drill Master to Troops. The march of events will no doubt bring us finally in contact with these powers of Central Asia, and we trust that such a lesson will be read to them as will teach them to pay our representatives proper respect in future. Colonel Stacey of the Bengal Army is we find appointed Political Agent at Khelat which is so respectably garrisoned that no fears need be entertained of any further disasters. It does not appear however that it is the intention of our authorities to reseat NuwauzKhan on theMusnud,and there is some talk of annexing it to Shah Shoojah's dominions, which is perhaps the best measure which could be propounded inasmuch as we should be better able to manage the country with only him and the Ameers to deal with, than if we had a third Chief to disturb our arrangements. Accounts vary exceedingly as to the present condition of the hill Tribes since Colonel M'Naghshall's brilliant action at the Pass of Peer Chuttah. One story is that the mother of NusseerKhan has been joined by Gool Mahommed who fled from the fight, and that they are at the head of a force consisting of about 2000 men in the vicinity of Poolajee, but if this even be true they can never hold together long,as the severe weather and the snow on the Hills must drive them to some cover. To Khelat they cannot turn, and whither they are to move for shelter seems a problem. The March of the Army will probably produce an offer of submission, but they will always require a strong force to controul them, as the return of favroable weather will send them into the Hills again to their old predatory habits. There is one very satisfactory circumstance in the unanimity of opinion which seems to exist between the Officer Commanding the Forces, and the Political Authorities—and from their united Councils and vigour, we have no doubt all will be done that can be effeeted towards the final pacification of this hitherto turbulent and unsettled Country.

We have received Calcutta Papers to the 23rd and Madras 26th of December, also Australian of the 15th September. We are glad to learn that our Brother of the Calcutta *Englishman* has got out of durance vile and once more occupies the Throne Editorial. We sincerely hope that Fortune will be more favorable to him in future. Among the General Orders to Queens Troops we observe the leave granted to Sir Willoughby Cotton on sick certificate to proceed to his native land. He has held a splendid part in the War of Affghanistan and we wish him restored to health to enjoy the honors and rewards which have so justly been offered to his merit. Our Madras journals contain nothing very interesting. "The Southern Australian" gives us a report from Major O' Halloran Commissioner of Police to His Excellency Governor Gawler, giving an account of the execution of some Aborigines for the murder of some Europeans belonging to the Brigantine "*Maria*" at Encounter Bay. The Australian Press have attacked both Major O' Halloron and the Governor, but both state they are prepared to vindicate their conduct to the Home Authorities. We subjoin a slight sketch of the state of the principal Markets in the Colony.

MARKETS.

Sydney July 31.

Flour, fine, pr ton,	£30	Cheese, pr lb,	Is-Is4d
second,	£25	Potatoes, pr cwt,	8s-6d
Wheat, per bushel.	9s	Maize, pr bushel,	5s
Bread, 2lb loaf,	7d	Bran, ditto,	1s 6d
Beef, pr lb,	4d	Hay, pr ton,	£9- £11
Mutton, ditto,	4d	Cattle, each,	£6-£6 10
Butter, ditto, (fresh)	3s	Sheep, ditto,	10s-16s

Fine Flour was steady at £30 per ton.

Spirits were on the decline. Rum, 5s. 6d. to 8s 6d per gallon in bond. Brandy, 7s to 9s.

Sugar was dull, and the stock in hand heavy.

Tea was firm at £8 per chest, privately; at an auction, on the 25th July, Hyson skin realized £6 15s to £7.

The Money Market was greatly depressed.

Hobart Town, August 20.

Flour, pr cwt,	35s, 38s	Potatoes, pr ton,	£6-£8
seconds,	32s	Hay, ditto,	£6 -£9 6s
Wheat, prbushel,	10s-1 Is	Straw, pr ton,	£7-£8 80s
Barley, ditto,	6s -8s	Beef, pr lb.	8d
Oats, ditto,	5s -5s 6d	Mutton, ditto,	6½d
Peas, ditto,	6s -8s	Butter, ditto,	2s
Apples, ditto,	10s -14s	Onions, ditto,	1½d

Great exertions have been made to keep up the price of wheat, but it must yet come down a little, although we do not anticipate that it still falls below 9s this season. The two pound loaf is now selling at 5d. English barley has suffered a decline in price. The following quotations may be relied on as being correct :—

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Wheat, 10s to 11s per bushel ; oats, 5s to 5s 6d ; Cape barley, 6s ; English ditto, 7s to 8s. Port Arthur coals, 14s ; Sydney ditto, 45s per ton. Gum. 12s per ton. Hay, loose, 6s to 6s 6d per cwt. Potatoes, £6 to £8 per ton. Carrots, £5 ditto. Shingles, 20s per thousand.—*Colonial Times, August* 11.

LAUNCESTON, AUGUST 20,

Flour, pr ton, seconds,	£34 £32	Hay, pr ton,	£5 5s
Wheat pr bushel,	9s -12s	Beef, pr lb,	10d
Barley, ditto,	9s	Mutton, ditto,	6½d
Oats, ditto,	5s 6d -6s	Pork, pr barrel,	£7 -£8
Pollard, ditto,	1s 9d	Tea, pr chest	£10
Potatoes, pr ton,	£10	Brandy, pr gallon,	11s
		Rum. ditto,	6s 6d

Wednesday, August 19.—Wheat is stated in Town not to be worth more than 12s per bushel, although it cannot be purchased at that price, if first rate samples.

There appears to have been a small stir in the grain market during the past week, but from what cause is not generally known. We understand that agents and speculation have been attempting to purchase wheat in the country at an advanced price ; and we have also heard that 13s 6d has been offered and refused for large quantities. Holders, however, are unwilling to part with their grain even at this price. —Launceston Advertiser.

PORT PHILIP, AUGUST 20.

Flour, pr ton, seconds,	£46 .£48 £36 -40	Brandy, pr gallon.	12s 6d
Bread, 4lb loaf,	4s	Rum, ditto,	7s 6d
Beef, pr lb,	6d	Whiskey, ditto,	7s 6d -9s
Mutton, ditto,	6d	Bullocks, fat,	£9 -£12
Butter, ditto, (fresh)	3s	Cows, Milch,	£9 -£15
Cheese, ditto,	2s	Sheep,	15s -£1
Pork, pr cask,	£6 10s	Oats, pr bushel,	8s 6d
Hams, York, pr lb,	1s 2d	Ale, pr doz,	13s -13s 6d
		Porter, pr cask,	£9 6s

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

JANUARY 1, 1841.

SUMMERY.

THE Intelligence we have to offer for the past month, is not of such an exciting nature as the events we detailed in our last Overland Despatch. In Affghanistan since the surrender of Dost Mahommed all has been tranquil. He is moving down to Hindoostan under a strong Escort, and it is hoped that his absence will lead to a general pacification. There is some talk of an advance to Herat after the severe season, and the possiblity of a Campaign against the refractory Chiefs in the direction of Nijrow, but nothing certain is known. Shah Shoojah proceeds to Jellalabad and Sir Willoughby Cotton to Hindoostan with the Dost's Escort. In Scinde Nusseer Khan still keeps the Field, though his capital Khelat was surrendered without a blow to General Nott. A very brilliant and decisive battle took place on the 1st of December at the pass of Peer Chuttah near Kotrah, between Nusseer Khan's Army chiefly of the Brahoee Tribe of Beloochees, amounting to about 4000 men, and a Force consisting of the 25th Regiment Bombay N. I. and detachments of the 2nd Grenadiers and 21st Regiment, in all about 900 Bayonets, with 60 irregular Horse and 2 Guns commanded by Colonel Marshall of the Bombay 25th N. I. Four chiefs and 500 of the enemy were killed and 130 prisoners including their Commander in Chief Meer Bolur taken prisoners. The amount of their wounded not known, but it must have been very great. Nusseer Khan and his Minister Gool Mahommed saved themselves by flight in the beginning of the action his kettle drums, baggage and *materiel* of every description fell into our hands, besides quantities of Camels, Sheep and live stock. The judicious arrangements made by Colonel Marshall hemmed in the enemy on every side, and though their position was on Mountains, and unusually strong, they were driven from every point and completely routed and dispersed Nothing could exceed the gallantry of the Seapoys, who have earned another wreath of laurel to the honors so well won by the Bombay Army. The loss on our side considering the obstinate nature of the fight, which continued from day light until 4 P. M. was very small, being only eleven killed and 30 wounded, among the former Lieutenant Lodge Quarter Master of the 25th Regiment N. I., who was shot through the leg and bled to death before assistance could be afforded him. The action was most admirably timed, and Major General Brooks deserves every commendation for directing it at the precise moment he did, as three parties of Beloochees amounting in all to 10,000 men were en route to reinforce the Khan's Army who on hearing of his defeat dispersed in every direction, during the action the Seapoys called out to each other the word "Loveday," and the villain who murdered that unfortunate Officer is said to have been among the slain. The whole Force under Major General Brooks will move about the beginning of January, and the results of the Campaign will no doubt settle the country and bring it into order and quietness. The poor farmers of the district are crying out on every side, as they have been plundered of all their grain, Sheep and cattle. The Political Agent Mr. Ross Bell is doing all he can to mitigate their sufferings, and when once the Hill Tribes are well put down, some security for life and property may be expected, but not until then. In consequence of the aspect affairs wear in the Punjaub, it is rumoured that the Bombay Troops will be pushed on through the Passes to Quetta, and ultimately occupy the stations in Affghanistan which are likely to be vacated by the Bengallees, who will find employment against the Punjab. That fine country is a prey to political agitation, and it now appears that the deaths of Kurruck Singh and his son Nao Nehal, were contrived and procured by Dhean Singh and the Widow of Nao Nehal, Kurruck Singh was despatched by Poison while great doubts are entertained how Nao Nehal met his fate, the story of the falling of a Beam being generally discredited. Be this as it may, it is said that the Widow has seated herself on the Guddee, and that Shere Singh the illegitimate Brother of Kurruck Singh has taken to his heels, while the new Queen is carrying matters with a high hand, and refuses to have any thing to say to our envoy Mr. Clerk, and says "She will be sole Mistress in her Dominions, and that she will be as much Queen of Seikhs, as Victoria is of England"!!! Dhean Singh the Prime Minister however is supposed to be the main spring of events, and will probably set her aside when ever it suits his own ambitious views. Brigadier Shelton during his passage through the country with his convoy was watched with a very jealous eye, and the collection of our Forces on the Frontier seems to indicate a determination on the part of the Governor General, to take an active and decisive part in affairs. It will never do either for the security of our own frontier, or that of our Ally Shah Shoojah, to leave an unsettled Government in the Punjaub. We have no doubt a few weeks will shew us the real state of affairs there, which seem now covered by a veil of impenetrable secresy.

The next point to which we turn attention is China, and sorry are we to say that matters do not seem to improve in that quarter. Letters dated the 19th of October from Chusan, and 3rd of November from Macao, have reached Calcutta by the *Red Rover*. The mortality among the Troops at Chusan continues, and the men were dying at the rate of Ten per diem, notwithstanding they had been housed, Three officers had fallen victims also to disease viz. Lieutenant Vavasour of the 18th Royal Irish, Dr. Cumming of H. M. S. Wellesly, and Lieutenant Conway of H. M. S. Modeste while out of 3,650 Troops only 2036 are fit for duty. The Admiral was Superintending the establishment of outposts round the Island of Chusan and a Fort was in the course of erection. "THE SAMARANG" had joined the force from the South American station and 2 more Frigates were expected, this will give the expedition 20 sail of men of war. The Imperial Commissioner Kishen had not arrived in Canton, but Lin had been deprived of his office pending an investigation into his conduct. The Admiral is expected to be at Macao about the 15th of November when it was supposed something definitive would be settled. Captain Anstruther and Lieutenant Douglas, the Prisoners at Ning Po write that they are well taken care of, but stand in need of clothing and spirits. The *Melville* which it may be remembered got aground and sustained some injury, had been repaired, and the Admiral intended shifting his Flag into her. Strange to say we see no mention of the Commissioner Elliot in any of the papers. The Chinese appear to be doing every thing they can to gain time, and we may yet bitterly regret the time lost in negotiations which will probably come to nothing while the Chinese will ascribe every pacific overtime to irresolution and timidity. Sir Hugh Gough is on his way from Madras in H. M. S. *Cruizer* to take command of the Land Forces of the Expedition and from his well known talent and energy a great amelioration of their condition is to be hoped and looked for. Up to the present time nothing can have been worse managed than our Troops at Chusan, and we hail the appointment of an officer of high rank and reputation to the command, as an earnest that the comforts and welfare of our brave Soldiers will be solicitously cared for, and that a better system of provisioning them will be adopted, as the want of proper and wholesome food seems to have been one of the great pre-disposing causes of disease. In Nepaul we hear warlike demonstrations continue, excited as it is supposed by the Chinese, and if a settlement of affairs does not take place at Canton, we should not be surprised at a hostile irruption into our Territories. A small Army of Observation consisting of three Regiments is quietly watching them from below the Hills, and will form the nucleus for a much larger force, which on the spur of necessity could bespeedily assembled. In Burmah, Tharawaddy still keeps quiet. A French Ambassador had arrived at Rangoon in order as is said to negotiate a Commercial Treaty with His Majesty of the Golden Foot.

From Persia, we have received very little intelligence. The French Embassy had failed in all its objects with the Shah and Russian influence seems all powerful for the time being. The French had also been trying to establish Agents at Muscat and Bunder Abbas but were not permitted by the Imaum. With regard to our domestic affairs Bombay presents very little that is interesting. The Honorable Mr. Farish is about to vacate his Seat in Council and return to Europe and rumour places Mr. Reid the Secretary to Government in the vacant chair. A very curious document has found its way into the columns of the "*Courizer*" purporting to be "the Report of a Military Commission" on Major Clibborn's Affair at the Pass of Nufoosk which censures Lord Keane, Colonel Stevenson, Major Forbes, Lieutenant Postans Acting Political Agent and finally designates Major Clibborn's arrangements as injudicious. This paper it appears had not reached the Government when it was published, and of course still requires its confirmation before it can be received as an Official Document, but no sooner was it published than a Government Gazette Extra followed it expressing "The high admiration of the Governor in Council at the gallant conduct of Major Clibborn, his Officers and men in the action," thus repudiating as it were the report of the Commission. This will put the latter on the horns of a dilemma. Lord Keane has been violently attacked in the *Agra Ukhbar* for ordering a Trooper of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry to be shot during the Campaign in Affghanistan and it deduces the ill conduct of the Two Squadrons of that Corps in the late action with Dost Mahommed to the want of investigation, and redress not being given to the Corps. This affair has been taken up in the Bombay Papers and much commented on. The arrival of the *Victoria* on the 14th of December from Suez bringing the October and November Mails was hailed with great delight by all classes of Society and the prospect of an uninterrupted transmission in future will cause the Steamers to be as much crowded by Passengers proceeding overland as ever.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, DECEMBER 23.

The Dost, as the Ameer is Now familiarly called, arrived at Peshawur on the 6th December escorted by the European Regiment and the 48th N. I., 40 of Skinners horse, represented to be "right good fellows" but who, it is said, have not met with the best of treatment ; two guns under charge of Lieut. Mackenzie and a Squadron of the 2d Cavalry under Lieutenant Lawson. They will await, at Peshawur, the arrival of the members of the Ex Ruler's Family who, escorted by the remainder of the Troop of Horse Artillery and two Squadrons of the 2d Cavalry were to leave Jellalabad on the 9th or 10th Instant and would, probably, arrive at Peshawur on the 17th or 18th instant, when the whole train would proceed direct to Loodianah. Dost Mahomed appears, altogether happy and contented, converses affably and seems to place reliance upon British honour, as regards his future career, which will, no doubt, be realized. The two sons, who escaped from Ghuznie came in on the 7th Inst., the only missing son is Ukbar Khan, who is at Bhokhara and said to be very ill-treated ; the last report was, that one of his feet had been cut off.

Nusseer Khan has Been again put to flight and obliged, after a very severe engagement to abandon a position, he had taken up with 4000 or 5000 followers and which he considered impregnable ; the Bombay Sepoys, we are very glad to see, have had the whole of the affair upon their hands, and have proved, that upon an emergency they can be quite as much relied upon as their brethren of Bengal : the whole affair, in fact, redounds to their credit and we are glad to have an opportunity of publishing it, the more so, as some of our Bombay friends and Cotemporaries have accused us of joining in the "hue and cry" lately raised against their service, while we are perfectly unaware of having done so : we certainly called urgently for an enquiry into the conduct of Major Clibborn which we thought was due to the Troops he commanded, in which opinion every Military friend we questioned on the subject, concurred, but whilst doing so, no slur, so far as we recollect, was, for a moment, cast by us on the Seyoys who fought and fell bravely ; we can assure our correspondent who has so kindly furnished us with a letter, which will be found below, that the first intimation of the present affair came from one not in the Bombay service and that he was as eloquent in the praise of the gallant conduct of the soldiers of the sister presidency as any one in the service could wish. We say thus much because the following account was prefaced by some observations, which, though most kindly and flatteringly conveyed, called for some remork ; In reference to the engagement, which may be termed most brilliant, our correspondent says :—

"A short time back, Mr. R. Bell opened a treaty with Nusseer Khan, offering to restore him again to his father's throne at Khelat, and with a view to facilitate affairs, he released Mahomed Hussein, late Vizier of Khelat, who was, in confinement at Bukkur, having been originally taken prisoner at the storming of Khelat, during Meerab Khan's time, and Ramidad, the late Nawab of Quetta, taken prisoner at the same time. The young Khan was at the time the treaty was opened, in the Gundava Pass, but it was discovered that his professions were sollow, and, while apparently carrying on friendly intercourse, he was meditating a night attack on the force at Kotree, having 2'000 Brahoes and 2,000 of the There tribe, who joined him the day after certain preliminaries had been entered into between Colonel Marshal, 25th Regt. and Mahomed Hussien, the late Vuzier (who was afterwards found out to be playing false to us.) It is well known that Nusseer Khan, himself, is very desirous of throwing up his authority and seeking the protection of the British Government, but his uncle, Gool Mahomed, is determined he shall not, as he says, and very truly, he must himself be given up for the murder of Loveday. Authentic information of the intentions of Nusseer Khan's army being received by Col. Marshal, it was determined to attack him at once. Two detachments were formed. One of 500 Sepoys composed of 300, 25th Regh., and 200, 2d Grenadier Regt. N. I., under Capt. Teasdale, 25th Regt. N I. This party left Kotree at 12 at night, to get in the rear of Nusseer Khan's Camp. Another party of 380 composed of 180, 21st N. I.—50 horse and two guns under Col. Marshal, and his Staff, left at 4 A. M. to enter the Gundava Pass, leading to the Khan's camp. Some delay took place with the guns, owing to the darkness of the morning and bad roads, however, about 7 A. M. the guns were got into position, and after a few rounds, it was observed that Capt. Teasdale's detachment had got in their rear. The Sepoys were seen crowning the heights on one side of the entrance of the Pass. This appeared to puzzle the Brahoes exceedingly—and they ran to the hills on the opposite side of the Pass. At this time, Nusseer Khan with his uncle, Taz Mahomed Chief of the Ihere tribe. accompanied by 100 horsemen escaped. Skirmishing parties were now sent out to take the enemy on the flank, and from this period began the slaughter. The Sepoys behaved to admiration, they drove the Brahoes from one place to another in every direction. About 1 P. M., poor Lieut. Lodge, Quarter Master, 25th Regiment, while ascending the height, was shot through the knee. The ball passed through a large artery, and he bled to death, before assistance could be given. One party of Brahoes consisting of 140, were driven into a Ravine and called out for quarter. On giving up their arms, ten tried to escape when eight were shot and two got off. The rest were taken prisours. The fight lasted till 4 P. M. It was estimated that nearly 700 must have been killed. A few Camels, Donkees, Matchlocks, Swords, and Capets were captured. About 20 of their Chiefs were killed or taken prisoners. On our sidone Officer, and eight Sepoys killed, and 21 wounded. An Officer, in the action says, "I was surprised and delighted with "the coolness and gallantry of the Sepoys ; "Europeans could not have done better." "It "was a splendid sight to witness them climbing the hills and socool with all."

Since the fight, Lieut Loveday's servant, who managed to escape, came into our Camp, he roports that Nesseer Khan has only 12 horsemen with him, the rest having abandoned his cause. It was very singular, they were arranging a night attack, which was to have taken place in three days afterwards. The Ihere tribe have been woefully taken in. They have offered 3,000 rupees reward for Colonel Marshal's head, so Loveday's servant says.

An Officer writes—"this affair has been one "of the most splendid things in this quarter "and so you would say, were you to see the "strong position the enemy occupied, when attacked. We should have got their bagage, "Camels, &c., had not our men been so much "fatigued as to render it indispensable for them "to return to Camp. Captain Teasdale's party "who, by the bye, captured the young Khan's "drums,) and to march 20 miles before getting "to the rear of their Camp, and to reach which "he had to storm a pass, where great resistance "was made and some hard fighting, in which "40 Brahoes were killed This paty getting "thus in the rear of the while Brahoe force, "struck a great panic into them."

The following is a list of some of the Chiefs taken and killed in this affair :—

1. Ahmed Khan (Ihere) Cousin to the chief man of the tribe.
2. Dosteen Khan.
3. Suffer Khan.
4. Wulla Khan, a chief of high rank commanding 500 horse.
5. Muser Khan.
6. Mahomed Ali Khan.
7. Gaza Khan, uncle to Amed Khan.
8. The Chief of Ihull severely wounded, Several other chiesf are prisoners."

Another correspondent whom we alldued to above, says :—"The position which the enemy occupied, was a mountain 700 feet high, perpendicular in most places, and the engagement on both sides, was most determined, the Sepoys and the Belooches or Brahooes, disputing every inch of ground for seven hours, while the former cheered on one another with cries of "remember Loveday !" "down with the Beloochees !" and it was only after the most desperate struggles and constant hard fighting that the brave fellows gained the day. No body of men could have shewn more gallantry or have behaved better than the Bombay Sepoys did." The letter also mentions that Lieutenant Thomas Smith of the 15th Bengal N. I. was selected to carry Mr. Ross Bell's order to Colonel Marshall, and that he made the passage, some 130 miles, in 38 hours, through a country occupied by the enemy who frequently shot at him.

Besides the forgoing we have some scraps relating to moments, in the vicinity of Dadur. Dr. Baddeley of the Shah's service, and Lieutenant Hopper of the Bengal 31st N. I. arrived there, on the 28th ultimo, from Queta on their way to Bombay. A Bombay Officer who, had resigned the Shah's service, also accompanied them ; at present they would remain at Dadur until the troops of plundering Brahoee are cleared away, these follows are represented as very expert and their daily thefts prove it. A party of them (150 strong) captured 1500 sheep which Lieutenant Pocklington of the 38th N. I. was bringing into camp and he was obliged to send for reinforcements, the *bleaters* were however, again saved by the Irregular Horse. while the Infy, guarded 400 camels loaded with grain and all arrived safely into camp on the 2d instant. one prisoner and his horse was secured. As Quettah dak bag has been found in the Bolan Pass the letters all opened and strewed about the ground. Colonel Wymer was expected on the 6th instant. Lieut. Kennedy 38th N. I. is appointed Political Agent and Post Master at Dadur. Captain Watkins having been removed. The surrounding mountains are covered with snow and the winter promises to be a severe one, much to the annoyance of the troops who are continually turned out at night when the plunderers make their attempts, a strict watch has hitherto prevented any very great loss.

A leter from Herat, dated November 13th states that a communication from Colonel Stoddard has been received, (the first he has been able to write for a twelvemonth) this gallant and ill-used Officer was released from confinement on the 23d of September, his liberty given to him and he appointed to the command of the Artillery there. We susppect the Khan finds that our prowess is worthy of consideration.

Shakespear, of whom we had entirely lost sight, has been heard of, as arrived at the fortress of Dush Killa, where the old Russian Covernor received him with tears of joy, and shaking him by the hands congratulated him upon the success he had in liberating the Russian captives who, we suppose must be with him, as it is stated that three vessels were expected shortly to take Shakespear and *the Russians* away. We hear nothing of the further advance upon Khiva. Yar Mahomed, is still restless, and had been *talking* of marching upon Candahar ! until he heard of the defeat of the Beloochees, and our other successes, which he became quite civil. Connolly had arrived safely at Khiva he was in excellent good health.

The gallant Major Forster and his Brigade have had, some rather hard work before the fort of Kaluk which is represented to be a very strong place. sinated about 80 miles from Joon Joonoo ; the battering commenced on the 6th instant and a breach would have been speedily effected had the guns been of heavier calibre, in fact 24 pounders are represented to have been the least weight required, this, the chief of the fort, Kissen Sing, who is represented to be a bold, resolut man knew well enough and on the 13th instant, after keeping up an almost incessant firing ay and night, the ammunition was nearly expended and fresh supplies were awaited from Ajmere ; the fort, however, had suffered a great deal and on the 16th, Major Thoresby being in camp. an attack on the outworks was concerted, but the Jyporeans held back and nothing could induce them to advance even to bring up the ladders. Thus deserted, Major Forster and his two sons led on his brave little party of horse and foot, but unable to scramble over the walls, unassisted by the cowardly or treacherous follows from Jeypore, the attempt failed ; the enemy plied their antagonist with powder bags, stones and fire balls and managed to kill three of the Major's brigade and wound thirty, the three officers also came in for a share of the blows but we are glad to observe that they are not seriously hurt ; some heavier guns are daily expected from Ajmere and then the work will soon be concluded. Major Thoresby, Lieutenant Morrison and Assitant Surgeon Gullan are in camp, the former who witnessed the attampt, paid the three officers the highest compliments for their gallantry and congratulated them upon the bravery of their followers. No dependence whatever can be placed upon the Jeypore soldiers. It is not known how many men the Killader of Kaluk has lost ; but many have been seen to fall.

CALCUTTA.

FIRST LOTTERY OF 1841.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Second Day's Drawing ; Saturrday, December 19, 1840.

PRIZES.

No. 2044 Prize of 10,000 Co.'s Rupees.
Nos. 1920 and 1397 Prizes of 1,000 Co.'s Rupees each.
No. 32 Prize of 500 Co.'s Rupees.
Nos. 4819 1184 4511 4358 1953 2826 and 1441 Prizes of 250 Co.'s Rupees each.
Nos. 1006 4212 4632 125 4454 2300 565 1192 4315 3507 2082 169 2070 2422 268 4706 1597 2194 3081 and 3139 Prizes of 120 Co.'s Rupees each.

Tickets entitled to be renewed for the last 2 *days on paying* 50 *Rs. each before the* 4*th of February next.*

401	4576	53	3852	3046	2490	3777
2862	640	1957	3176	1363	3789	3271
3651	3632	235	4419	3402	4739	3778
1195	1238	27	3374	1701	2927	3915
2843	3814	1609	4838	3440	3211	35
267	1432	1860	1398	245	3985	1082
403	3092	2748	2514	4563	754	2303
4198	3257	488	2415	184	1515	4106
553	967	4725	4548	2967	204	2312
1967	3214	4085	3071	392	2061	941
2923	436	3652	1222	2088	1106	1740
1371	4370	2808	4498	2299	2258	1584
2666	3635	2390	2928	2733	1372	1897
1204	91	1136	570	1848	2477	474
3065	2884	2199	2446	2499	3417	422
1333	2314	2676	1013	1170	575	4479
2630	3978	3250	4270	2280	1731	2803
1959	4819	1184	4511	4358	1953.	

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC PROCESSION.

FOUNDATION STONE OF THE METCALFE HALL, *Saturday, the* 19*th December* 1840.

On Saturday last, the north-east corner stone of the Metcalfe Hall was laid with masonic formality, by the R. W. the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal, John Grant, Esq., assisted by the R. W. the Provincial Grand Master of Bombay, James Burnes, K. H., the P. D. G. Master of Bengal, W. C. Blaquiere, Esq., and the dignitaries of the Craft,—in the presence of the Governor General, the Misses Eden, the Committee of Building, the Magistrates of Calcutta, deputation of the Agri-Horticultural Society, and an immense assemblage of several thousand spectators, of all denominations and classes. Seats were placed in amphitheatres, under decorated canopies, for the accommodation of the ladies, about two hundred of whom were collected under the tents only.

The Provincial Grand Lodge, the several private Lodges of Calcutta and Dum-Dum, amounting in all three hundred and fifty members, assembled at Free Masons' Hall, and thence proceeded to the site of the intended hall in the following order :—

Two Tylers with drawn Swords.
Music.
Brethren not attached to Lodges, two and two.
St. John's Lodge.
Lodge Courage with Humanity.
Lodge Anchor and Hope.
Marine Lodge.
Lodge Humility with Fortitude.
Lodge True Friendship.
Lodge Industry and Perseverance.
Lodge Star in the East.

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Each Lodge was preceded by its Tyler and Banner.
Members two and two, juniors first.
Grand Steward's Lodge.
Builder Brother Gray with the Mallet.
P. G. Organist, Br. Linton.
P. Grand Supt. of Works, Br. Clapperton, with the Compasses.
Architect of the Building, C. K. Robison, Esq., with the Plan.
P. G. Director of the Ceremonies, Br. F. W. Birch, with Cornucopia.
P. G. S. Deacon, Br. H. B. Henderson, with silver cup of wine.
P. G. J. Deacon, Br. Egerton, with cup of oil.
P. G. Secretary, Br. Grant, with Book of Constitutions.
P. G. Registrar, Br. Smith, with the inscribed Plate.
P. G. Treasurer, Br. King, with the bottle of coins.
P. G. Junior Warden, Br. Burlton, with the Plumb.
Steward with wand. Steward with wand.
Banner of P. G. Lodge.
P. S. G. Warden, with level.
Steward with wand. Steward with wand.
Volume of the Sacred Law on a velvet cushion.
Dep. P. G. Master R. W. Br. W. C. Blacquiere.
Armorial Banner of P. G. M. of Bombay.
Armorial Banner of P. G. M. of Bengal.
P. Grand Sword Bearer, Br. R. S. Thomson.
P. G. Master of Bombay R. W. Br. J. Burnes, K. H.
P. G. Master of Bengal R. W. Br. J. Grant.
Two Stewards with wands.
Grand Tyler with drawn Sword.
Two Peace Officers with Staves.

On the Procession reaching the ground it halted and faced inwards, forming a broad lane, through which the Grand Lodge passed to the East of the Foundation stone, where there were a platform and three chairs for the P. and Dep. P. Grand Masters, the officers of the Grand Lodge ranging themselves on either side and in rear of the three chairs.

The Magistrates of Calcutta and the Committee of the Metcalfe Building and Agri-Horticultural Society met the Grand Lodge on the ground and proceeded to their respective places, the Magistrates on the South and the Committee on the North of the Stone, where they found chairs placed for them indicated by flags.

The Brethren of the Lodges ranged themselves two deep in the places indicated to them by yellow flags.

The P. G. Masters having seated themselves, the Music played, and the Architect of the Building, C. K. Robison, Esq., presented the plan to the P. G. Master of Bengal. The Registrar and Treasurer also presented the inscribed Plate and the Coins.

The P. G. Master of Bengal, accompanied by the P. G. M. of Bombay, the D. P. G. Master Br. Blacquiere, and the Grand Wardens, then submitted the plan, the Plate and the Coins for inspection of the Right Honorable the Governor-General and the Honorable the Misses Eden.

The plate, plan, &c., having been inspected by his Lordship and the Misses Eden, the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal expressed to Lord Auckland the deep sense which himself and the Masons present felt of the honor which his Lordship and the Misses Eden had done them by their presence at the ceremony.

The inscription on the Plate was then read aloud by the D. P. G. Master Br. Blacquiere, and the Plan returned to the Architect.

The following is the inscription :—

In the Reign of
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
VICTORIA,
AND UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
EARL OF AUCKLAND,
Governor-General of India.
THE FOUNDATION STONE OF
THE METCALFE HALL,
WAS LAID WITH MASONIC HONORS
BY
JOHN GRANT, ESQ.,
Provincial Grand Master of Bengal and its Territories,
ASSISTED BY
JAMES BURNES, *K. H.*
Provincial Grand Master of Western India.
W. C. BLACQUERE, Esq., *Past D. P. G. M, Bengal.*
SIR EDWARD RYAN, *Kt. P. G. S, W.*
Major W. BURLTON, *P. G. J. W.,*
and a highly numerous and respectable convocation of the Craft.

On Saturday the nineteenth day of December,
In the year of our Lord 1840,
In the Æra of Masonry 5840.

THIS EDIFICE
WAS ERECTED AS A TESTIMONY OF RESPECT TO
SIR CHARLES THEOPHILUS MELCALFE,
WHO ON THE 15T HDAY OF SEPT. IN THE
YEAR OF OUR LORD
1835,
IN VIRTUE OF HIS AUTHORITY AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
AND WITH A GENEROUS AND ENLIGHTENED
REGARD
FOR THE CAUSE OF TRUTH AND THE INTERESTS OF MANKIND,
GAVE LIBERTY TO THE PRESS OF INDIA.

THESE WALLS
WILL NOT MERELY RECORD A NAME
THAT CAN NEVER BE FORGOTTEN;
BUT RECEIVE AND PRESERVE
A Public Library
AND THE
Museum,
of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India,
AND THEREBY CONTRIBUTE TO THE PUBLIC GOOD.
AN OBJECT OF THE DEAREST IMPORTANCE
TO THE LIBERAL MIND AND BENEVOLENT HEART
OF
SIR CHARLES METCALFE.

[ON THE REVERSE OF THE PLATE.]

The funds for the erection of this Edifice were blised chiefly by public subscription. The valuare piece of ground on which it stands, was the munificent grant of the RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF AUCKLAND, GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, who is ever ready to support the interests of the people, now happily under his administration and to foster every undertaking that may benefit or adorn the City of Calcutta.

The building was designed by C. K. ROBISON, Esq., Mag. of Calcutta and built by MESSRS. BURN AND COMPANY.

The Provincial G. Masters and the Dep. P. G. Master with the Grand Officers then descended into the trench, and the Stone having been raised by the united aid of the Brethren from the different Lodges, appointed for the purpose, the Deputy Grand Master Br. Blacquiere, deposited the Coins and the inscribed Plate in their respective places and spread the cement, which was handed to him with a trowel, in a manner that might have served as a lessen to most of the operative masons of Bengal, after which the stone was lowered into its destined bed, conducted by the Deputy P. G. Master, Br. Blacquiere—Solemn Music playing.

The P. G. M. for Bengal, after stating that this occasion was peculiarly auspicious as being the first on which two Provincial Grand Masters in India had ever stood together by the same foundation stone, and congratulated himself on being supported by brother Burnes,—addressed the latter as follows :

'R. W. Colleague of Western India, we shall 'now apply the various implements of our Royal 'Craft, borne by the Grand Officers of Bengal, 'to this stone, that it may be laid in its bed ac'cording to the rules of architecture, and in con'formity with our ancient rites and usages.' To 'which brother Burnes replied. 'R. W. brother, 'my pride and gratification are complete that I 'have the honor to stand by you now, and to as'sist in an undertaking which has for its object 'the further embellishment of Calcutta.'

The P. Grand Masters and the Deputy then standing on the Eastern side of the stone, the P. G. Wardens on the Western side, the Masters on the South, and the Committee of the Building, on the North. The P. G. M. for Bengal addressing brother Burlton said, R. W. J. G. Warden, what is the emblem of your office?' to which the reply was. 'The Plumb, R. W. Sir, and I now present it for your use.' The Level and Square having been in the same manner presented by Sir Edward Ryan and brother Blacquiere, and the stone having been proved by these implements—the Builder Br. Gray, then handed the mallet with which each of the P. G. Masters struck the stone three times, and P. G. M. of Bengal saying,

May the Great Architect, of the Universe grant a blessing on this stone which we have now laid, and that we may be enabled by his Providence to finish this and every other virtuous undertaking.

The Grand Officers and Brethren gave the usual response and the Masonic honors. The Cornucopia and cups of wine and oil were then presented by the respective bearers, through the P. G, Wardens and the D. P. G. Master, to the P. G. Master of Bengal, who having poured them all on the stone said :

" May the all bounteous author of nature bless " this city with abundance of corn, wine and oil " and with all the necessary conveniences and " comforts of life." The Brethren again gave the usual response and the Masonic honors.

The stone having been laid, &c., the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal, Br. J. Grant, spoke as follows :

Gentlemen of the Committee of the Metcalfe Testimonial,—I believe I am not assuming too much upon myself in saying, that the public are much indebted to you, for the great trouble you have so long kindly taken, and the judicious and able manner, in which you have, to the best of your power, fulfilled the wishes of the Subscribers to the Metcalfe Fund, in furtherance of the object they had in view. On the part of the Free Masons of Calcutta again, I have to express our thankful appreciation of the excellent arrangements you have made in aid of the fraternity, and to enable them to conduct the ceremony, of laying the foundation-stone of the intended building, in a proper manner.

My Lord Auckland, Miss Eden, Miss Frances Eden, and Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a very different thing to address an assemblage like this, under the blue canopy of the sky, and to throw off an unpremeditated speech, at a social convocation of the Franternity in their own Hall; supported as I should be in the latter case by the sense of feelings common to us all, and the conviction of a relative sympathy. And yet have we not all a community of feelings and interests even here? I am very sensible that there are present many of the Masonic Franternity who would appear before you to much greater advantage than myself; but poor spirited must be the man who, being called upon to perform so honorable a duty, would shrink from it, formidable as it may be to address so numerous and highly respectable an assembly; comprising in itself, all that is eminent in rank and station, no less than the beauty, grace, elegance and intelligence of the British Metropolis of the East. Poorer still must be the man—(and here I am not unconscious that I may be testifying to my own deficiency)—who would not kindle into some animntion of sentiment, on the occasion of so auspicious and noble a solemnity, as that which has brought us together.

It has been always the custom of Masons, from the highest antiquity, to lay the foundations of certain edifices, with the sacred records allusion to the chief stone of the corner, that is to say of the North-East corner, for It was at that point that Masons have ever begun to build—and this chief stone has always been laid upon a sure and firm foundation, with an invocation, before all the people, for the blessing of the Great Architect of Heaven and Earth, without which no undertaking can succeed, no work prosper. I have said that the ceremonial was a significant one : for you have seen me pour forth upon this stone, corn, wine, and oil—eloquent types of the goodness and bounty of all wise Providence! and this we have done in a spirit of deep thankfulness for the blessings that we have enjoyed in time past, and of humble hope for a continuance of abundance and mercy in time to come.

You have heard from the inscription read by my venerable friend, that the building now founded, will be the chosen place for matured deliberation upon the best modes of improving the agricultural resources of India. In a country subject to vicissitudes of the seasons, that sometimes bring famine and pestilence in their train, whatever tends to mitigate such evils by multiplying produce as much as possible on every available point; and to bring waste land into cultivation, must be considered in the light of a public benefit.—But it is not merely the austentation of life and physical comfort that the Metcalfe Hall may prove instrumental in ameliorating. By its name even, the edifice will be associated with liberal and benevolent views, and it is to be hoped that it will prove the means of diffusing useful and edifying knowledge long after we who stand round this spot, thankful for that hope, have " shuffled off this mortal coil."

Ever since my arrival in this country, I have observed the traces of an improving spirit at work in different phases; and at the behest of that spirit the foundations have been laid by the Free Masons of Bengal of edifices, some of them dedicated to the ordinances of our holy religion; and others devoted to the advancement of education on European principles. One of these I particulary remember, and though many of them are mouldering in the grave, I still see near me two or three friends who stood with me in masonic square, when we laid the foundation-stone of the Hindoo College; an institution that has done more for the improvement of Native intellect, than any previous one since the country came into the possession of the British. Benevolence, like fame, as finely conceived by a celebrated ancient poet, acquires strength by progression, and contrary to mere mechanical impulses and laws, deepens while it widens its channels. What on the occasion of founding the Hindoo College we did for the youthful native mind, we are now about to carry into practical effect for the mature intellect of this country. At the Hindoo College, youth are taught the theoretical knowledge of the implements, tools, and weapons wherewith they will have to work their way through the occupations of life, or to struggle and do battle with its difficulties and exigencies. In the Metcalfe Hall again, will be illustrated the scientific application of means to manifold useful ends, no less than the illimitable potentiality of their productiveness.

But a few years ago he whose name will be associated with the building now founded, was our fellow-citizen, and afterwards our ruler. In either character he was loved, respected, and honored. I believe, that I am only stating the simple and unadorned truth, in saying, that no person who ever served the Hon'ble E. I Company acquitted himself during his long and brilliant career, with greater zeal, efficiency and distinction, or left the shores of India with a heavier freight of the good wishes and blessings of all, classes than Sir Charles Metcalfe. On his hospitality, munificence, and charity, it were superfluous to dilate before an audience already so conversant with them; neither is this the place to expatiate upon one of his public measures which has elicited much applause from many, but respecting which opinion is undoubtedly divided. The best way of rendering all parties unanimons respecting the liberty of the Press, is for those who wield that potent engine for good, or for evil; to handle it manfully, yet soberly and wisely, and under the guidance of moral principle and good feeling.

The mists of prejudice, and the partialities of passion are too apt to beset contemporary opinions. He who most calmly and dispassionately weighs conflicting claims, and circumstances, will be the most likely to anticipate the judgment of posterity when men and measures shall have their allotted place in the great firmament of history, either to shine there for ever, as stars of the first, second and third magitude; or to twinkle, it may be but for a season, as asteroids which the eye cannot see but through the aid of art, and respecting which the mind speculates in vain what possible purpose they serve in the great scheme of things. As 'even in our ashes live our wonted fires'—so it may be said of the truly great statesman, that after he has for ever quitted the scene of his triumphs, he still lives in the masterly measures he decreed; and in the functionaries whom the policy of his system, and the intuitive penetration of his sagacity, have fostered into notice, and stimulated to celebrity. It was the glory of the Marquis of Wellesly, not merely to build up with grand proportions and just symmetry, the magnificent state fabric of which the calumniated yet illustrious Clive had quarried the materials; but to secure its being kept in a becoming state of splendour, and proper repair, by the formation of a system of preparation, education, and discipline, for the servants of the Company, especially that class of them to whom the political, civil, and territorial administration of affairs is entrusted, which gives to patronage its dignified and legitimate prerogative, in calling forth high acquirements and unfolding eminent power and worth of character, such as have distinguished the Elphinstones, the Metcalfes, the Bayleys, the Carnacks, and Jenkinses of our times.

I have alluded to one of our rulers whose name is associated with the expression of free opinion—but ungrateful would it be of me, were I on such a solemn occasion, to omit mention of a nobleman, whose honoured head lies low in the dust of death and who, I believe, to have been a most sincere friend to India;—for Lord William Bentinck also connected his name imperishably even with a holier cause when he enfranchised WOMAN, from the baneful flames of the suttee. But it is not merely on account of the many thousands that have been thus rescued from a terrible death, that humanity as cause to rejoice, but for the abolition for ever of a horrible system of cruelty and murder, that corrupted society to its core, and the impunity of which was for such a length of time a stain upon our annals.

If I pause when I approach the present juncture you will nuderstand the cause, and I am sure appreciate the delicacy that restrains me. Nevertheless, I trust that Lord Auckland will pardon me, when with reference to an allusion to certain measures on the part of his Lordship's two immediate predecessors, I ask what were these compared with the tremendous responsibility devolving upon Lord Auckland in course of recent events, when with such vigour of statemanship, and decision of moral courage, his Lordship foiled and baffled the wily and tortuous policy of the most grasping and ambitious power on earth; and fixed, I hope for ever, the proper bounduries of our Indian empire! But more consonant to the object of our meeting here, is that nobleman's cordial, energetic, liberal and wise encouragement of the arts that give scope and energy to industry, and consolidate the resources of peace! I could say much more on this head, but I refrain. It is recorded to have been said by a celebrated statesman, remarkable for his political sagacity, who is now numbered with the dead, that were the English to quit India to-morrow, they would leave behind them no trace of their sway, no monument of beneficent rule. With the advantage of having witnessed and considered so many momentous events which even his penetrating genius could not foresee, and of having a more intimate knowledge of India and its resources than he could possibly be possessed of, I it hope is no disrespect to the memory of Mr. Burke to call his a false vaticination. On the contrary, we may anticipate a future of much glory and good for India, and our native country in connection with it. And when we shall be called upon to relinquish our stewardship of this most magnificent empire, the most splendid gem of the British diadem; and when it shall please the Great Lord of the heritage to declare that we may be no longer stewards;—then do we devoutly hope, that in a prosperous country teeming with industry and the arts that civilise and adorn nations, and in a population of many millions of free, industrions, enlightened and happy human beings, regenerated from the darkness of ignorance, and the thralom of superstition,—to point to a monument of British sway, more enduring than the pyramids of Egypt, and more sublime than the imperial trophies of the Cæsars!

Mr. Longueville Clarke, the Secretary of the Metcalfe Building Committee, then returned thanks in his usual eloquent manner; we have, however, only been able to catch the following meagre outline of what was said by him :—

Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, I have been desired by the Chairman and the Committee of the Metcalfe Hall, to express to you their thanks, for the favor you have conferred by performing this ceremony, and I must now add, for the honor you have done them in the address which you have delivered. I have also to express the high gratification they derive from having so distinguished a Company assembled. We have here the Ruler of our vast Indian Empire, to whose munificent gift we are indebted for the ground on which this edifice will be erected. We have here the Ladies of his family, and the Ladies of Calcutta, of whom I may say, that while you, Sir have laid for us the corner-stone of our building, their presence has been like a carved and beautiful capital, and conferred on the ceremony its grace and ornament. But gratifying to the Committee as the circumstances are, under which this building has so auspiciously commenced, I feel assured, that you, Sir, will participate in their satisfaction, when you reflect on the part you have had to perform, in a work, whose origin and object is so truly masonic. When I alledge that its origin is masonic, I mean that it is founded on masonic principles. This building is erected as a testimonial of the gratitude and love, which the people of India, entertained for Sir Charles Metcalfe. It was not masonry, but true masonic qualities which had won for that great statesman, this high esteem. He belonged not to our craft, yet the very names of our Indian Lodges, and which I now see on our Banners around me, are descriptive of his splendid characteristics.

Well might he be called " A Star in the East," " while Industry with Perseverance," " Courage with Humanity," " Independence with Philanthropy," and " True Friendship,' are among his most distinguished attributes. He had not been instructed in the principles of our craft, but nature had endowed him with the ethics of masonry. Thus far, Sir I say, that the origin of this building is not masonic, but that its object is truly masonic there cannot be a doubt. Within these walls we shall have the Meetings of the Agricultural Society and a Public Library. You, Sir, have already expatiated so much and so well on the benefit, which these must confer on the community, that I will not at this late hour detain the company by attempting to repeat, and certainly weakening your excellent observations; but this I will add, that both these institutions must be productive of great masonic objects. Nature has done much for India, a fertile soil, a vivifying climate, a dense population, are materials, which when worked upon by talent, science and experience, must tend to the relief of the distressed, and the prosperity of all. You then, Sir, have tried the corner-stone of an edifice, the origin and object of which are connected with the principles of an order of which you are so distinguished an ornament. To the Noble Earl, to the Ladies who have honored us with their presence, and to you, Sir, who have performed this ceremony, the thanks of the Committee are due, and I feel that I have as inadequately expressed them, as I know they are sincerely offered.

The brethren then re-formed and returned to the Masonic Hall, in the same order that they had observed in coming from it, and, being assembled in the large hall, on the ground floor, were dismissed after a short but feeling address from the Provincial Grand Master of Bengal.

At night the brethren of the craft assembled again, to partake of a sumptuons banquet, but what further took place it is not necessary for us to record.—*Hurkaru, Dec.* 21.

A GRAND CHAUNT.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE GRAND MASONIC PROCESSION,
which walked all the way from Cossitollah to the River side without once stopping to take any refreshment.

Four and twenty Masons free, all of a row,
Four and twenty Masons free, all of a row.
There was worthy JOHN GRANT, the Provincial Grand Master, who walked very slow, and might have walked faster; and brother BLAQUIERE who looked very queer, but without any fear moved like a Faquir, and jolly FRED. BIRCH, that worshipful brother, who in bulk is an honor to his father and mother—you might hunt long enough ere you'd find such another, and be left in the lurch after all your search for a parallel BIRCH!

Then came the CHIEF JUSTICE, who always the first is, to preside o'er a lark, a dinner or meeting, a trial, a school, or a masonic greeting. —while BURLTON, the Major, a worthy old stager, and GRANT, the Grand Secy, both walked neck and neck, bearing medals and aprons and crosses and stars, like soldiers who've gained many honors in wars, closely followed by DRUMMOND—the pedagogue DAVID, who though he *had* washed had surely *not* shaved—and HAMERTON (Paddy) who writes pretty songs, which the ladies say curl their hair better than tongs :—marshalled by worshipful talented TORRENS, whose boots are well polished by blacking called Warren's which is more than is said of the shoes of *one* brother, who went to Darjeeling to see the white snow and came back to Calcutta.

Down below!
'Twas all to lay the stone of the Hall,
In METCALFE's memory

Four and twenty Masons free, all of a row.
Four and twenty Masons free, all of a row.
There was brother JAMES BURNES, who is come from Bombay, and while the sun shines takes care to make hay; who has stirred up his brothers all, with a long pole, and shewed them that Masonry's good for the soul, and not any the worse for a pull at the bowl!—who makes good speeches which are not too long, and sings at the Lodges a queer sort of song!—Then came brother KING, who looked quite the thing, brothers MOSELY and PETERSON, JOHN SPENCE and CHEW, all covered with ribbons of *ce*-rulean blue; the brethren WHYTE and WILLOUGHBY HAIR, who knock down the lots from the auctioneer's chair, vowing all is '*superbe maynifique*, pretty well,' which they at the Change condescend for to sell,—and HENDERSON (MAJOR) who has written a book, and certainly wears a most martial look, who could not the Khansama's insolence brook;—and brother BOILEAU who has lately returned poet, and tried very hard in a manner to shew it, by writing some comical, musical Stan,—Zas to the tune of the 'Dog's Meat Man' while D. L. R. jealous (and equally zealous) to see such odd fellows attempt to do verse, raked up a few lines (written years ago) simply and truely to prove and to shew, that he could write better but surely not worse.—Then came little BALLIN, who at first would not fall in, because he had *so* much work on his hands, building and printing and providing bands, till FREDERICK the plump who presides at Gervain's, hinted the penalties, horrors and pains, of those who forget what they owe to the craft, there BALLIN looked roguish and certainly laughed—and spoke of the poker which makes you cry O! and reminds you of all the heat

Down below!
'Twas all to lay the stone of the Hall,
In METCALFE's Memory!

Four and twenty masons free, all of a row,
Four and twenty masons free, all of a row,
There were Captains and Serjeants, and Privates by dozens, six SMITHS, four BROWNS, and two of their cousins, two Tylers, two Stewards, plates, cushions and plumb, some Wardens and Deacons who looked *rayther* rum;—LINTON, the organist, Prince of good fellows, who played no tune for the want of the bellows, Brothers CLAPERTON, EGERTON, ROBINSON, GRAY, cocking their crests in proud array, bearing compasses, plans, the mallet and level, and the sacred law which brothers the devil

Down below!
'Twas all to lay the stone of the Hall,
In METCALFE's Memory!

Four and twenty masons free, all of a row.
Four and twenty masons free, all of a row,
There was the whole of the Lodge FORTITUDE and HUMILITY, which is notoriously conducted with the very greatest of ability, though I won't say much for its Benthamite utility; and the well managed Lodge COURAGE WITH HUMANITY, not to belong to which argues cowardice and insanity; and the cleverly working Lodge INDUSTRY AND PERSEVERANCE, which of the 'refreshment' always makes a regular clearance, and upon the present occasion cut a very respectable appearance; and the Lodge STAR IN THE EAST, the most brilliant by far though not very much admired by the *Eastern Star*; and the Anchor and Hope, which smells of rope, and the Lodge called the Marine, founded by sailors, but until lately much patronized by tinkers and tailors; and the Lodge of St. John's supported by the Dons, and the Lodge which is known for its FRIENDSHIP TRUE, whose members are neither numerous nor few!

And all these very remarkable Lodges, after various 'artful dodges,' reached the scene of their operations, and steadily took up their various stations, where with singing and signing and other odd tricks, they laid the foundation of future bricks, by making a very big hole in the ground, and laying therein the *Courier* profound, the oil, the coins, and the *Hurk*, also, with a plate and some other things.

Down below!
And so the stone of the Hall was laid,
In METCALF's Memory.
J. H. S.

Grand Poet Laureat to the Lodge of the Regular Uprights, Downstraights, Smackers, Eastern Star) smooths, and No Mistakes.

MADRAS.

67TH GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

Ninth or Last Day's Drawing of the Second Class; Wednesday, 23d December 1840.

No. 663 Prize of 70,000 C. Rupees.
No. 2336 Prize of 3,000 C. Rupees.
No. 4824 Prize of 2,000 C. Rupees.
Nos. 1273 and 3929 Prizes of 1,000 C Rupees each.
Nos. 905 974 1142 1381 1598 3460 3628 3997 4433 5625 5842 and 5902 Prizes of 400 C. Rupees each.
Nos. 989 1528 1628 2302 2338 2616 3685 3749 3972 4103 4881 5470 5672 and 5748 Prizes of 200 C. Rupees each.

Prizes of 150 C. Rupees each.

8	11	20	22	61	121	293
354	457	543	606	653	899	906
980	1102	1105	1774	1189	1191	1208
1220	1229	1240	1365	1436	1462	1469
1610	1615	1746	1831	1836	1911	1955
1958	1988	2207	2340	2372	2397	2403
2570	2602	2629	2631	2682	2687	2720
2751	2765	2842	2873	2965	2945	2975
3018	3108	3109	3153	3178	3218	3259
3311	3472	3556	3559	2730	3774	3862
3910	8954	4074	4179	4194	4264	4288
4357	4409	4595	4744	4817	4818	5113
5150	5167	5272	5340	5354	5418	5460
5497	5510	5527	5538	5621	5627	5641
5730	4759	5915	5938	5954	5972	5982

ATHENÆUM, DECEMBER 24.

The following are extracts from our Mofussil Correspondence, received since our last issue.

CANNANORE, *December* 17.—The Barque *Anund Chunder* anchored in the roads yesterday afternoon. The detachment of recruits for H. M. 94th Regt. landed this day, all in excellent health.

Captain C. A Moore of the 16th., late Commissariat officer at this station, is in a bad state of health, and about to apply for sick leave to remain at Cannanore for some time.

Dr. Peter, doing duty with H. M, 94th Regt will proceed to —morrow morning on sick leave for three months to the Neilgherry Hills.

BANGALORE, *December* 21,—An unfortunate accident occurred yesterday in the lines of H. M. 15th Hussars. The cloth of a child belonging to a nonco nmissioned officer of the corps, caught fire, and burned so rapidly, that the injuries sustained caused almost immediate death.

Much is said here regarding the expected erection of new barracks for the regiment of European Infantry. The present are considered unsuitable in many respect; and it is rumoured that they were condemned by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, when he visited the station, two or three months ago,

ATHENÆUM DECEMBER 26.

We understand that the *Maingay*, which sailed hence for Calcutta early in November, after beating about the Bay for *forty* days, has been obliged to put in to Vizagapatam for water and provisions. Several deaths among the detachment of H. M. 55th Regiment on board, had occurred.

Consequent on intelligence of the death of Admiral Fleming, uncle to Lord Elphinstone, having reached Madras by the mail, a large private party at Government House, for which cards had been issued for Christmas eve, was postponed.

The small detachment of recruits for H. M. Service per *True Briton*, disembarked on Thursday evening, and immediately marched for Poonamalee.

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